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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
OAKLAND DIVISION

DONALD SMITH,  
Plaintiff, No. C 14-3506 PJH (PR)  
vs. ORDER OF DISMISSAL  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
Defendant.

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Plaintiff, a state prisoner at San Quentin State Prison, has filed a pro se civil rights complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. He has been granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis.

**DISCUSSION**

**A. Standard of Review**

Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners seek redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review the court must identify any cognizable claims, and dismiss any claims which are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *Id.* at 1915A(b)(1),(2). Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." "Specific facts are not necessary; the statement need only ""give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests."'" *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007) (citations omitted). Although in order to state a claim a complaint "does not need detailed factual

1 allegations, . . . a plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds' of his 'entitle[ment] to relief'  
2 requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a  
3 cause of action will not do. . . . Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief  
4 above the speculative level." *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)  
5 (citations omitted). A complaint must proffer "enough facts to state a claim to relief that is  
6 plausible on its face." *Id.* at 570. The United States Supreme Court has recently explained  
7 the "plausible on its face" standard of *Twombly*: "While legal conclusions can provide the  
8 framework of a complaint, they must be supported by factual allegations. When there are  
9 well-pleaded factual allegations, a court should assume their veracity and then determine  
10 whether they plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief." *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662,  
11 679 (2009).

12 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential  
13 elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was  
14 violated, and (2) that the alleged deprivation was committed by a person acting under the  
15 color of state law. *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

16 **B. Legal Claims**

17 Plaintiff is a condemned prisoner who seeks monetary damages and challenges the  
18 practices and procedures used to adjudicate death penalty appeals in California. Plaintiff's  
19 conviction was recently affirmed in *People v. Bryant*, 60 Cal. 4th 335 (Aug. 25, 2014). It is  
20 not clear if plaintiff will seek habeas relief in state court. Court records indicate that plaintiff  
21 filed a pro se habeas petition in this court, No. C 14-1552 WHO, though plaintiff was  
22 convicted in Los Angeles County and the habeas petition does not specifically challenge his  
23 conviction but is similar to the instant complaint and challenges the procedures of  
24 prosecuting and appealing state death penalty cases.<sup>1</sup>

25 The court notes that plaintiff's complaint is similar to several complaints that have  
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27 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiff filed another similar case in this court challenging death penalty procedures.  
28 See No. C 14-0331 JSC. That case was dismissed so plaintiff could challenge his conviction  
with a habeas petition.

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1 been filed by other death row inmates. See *Theodore Shove v. Brown*, N. D. Cal. Case No.  
2 C 12-211 RMW (dismissed for failure to state a claim and affirmed on appeal); *Duff v.*  
3 *Brown*, N. D. Cal. Case No. C 12-529 EMC (dismissed for failure to state a claim and for  
4 *Younger* abstention); *Paul Bolin v. Brown*, N. D. Cal. Case No. C 12-637 PJH (transferred  
5 to Eastern District of California, who ultimately dismissed complaint under *Younger* and  
6 *Heck*, and for failure to state a claim); *Richard Vieira v. Brown*, E. D. Cal. Case No.  
7 12-cv-0044-AWI-MJS (dismissed for failure to state a claim and pursuant to *Younger* and  
8 *Heck*); *Carlos Avena v. Brown*, C. D. Cal. Case No. 12-cv-00485-UA-DUTY (denying in  
9 forma pauperis application because application was incomplete and the judicial officers had  
10 immunity from the suit); *Spencer Brasure v. Brown*, C. D. Cal. Case No.  
11 12-CV-1027-UA-DUTY (denying in forma pauperis application because the court lacked  
12 jurisdiction; the complaint was frivolous, malicious or failed to state a claim; and the  
13 complaint sought monetary relief from a defendant immune from such relief).

14 To the extent that plaintiff wishes to challenge his conviction he must file a federal  
15 habeas petition in the appropriate court and raise claims that have been fully exhausted in  
16 state court.<sup>2</sup> To the extent that plaintiff wishes to recover damages for an allegedly  
17 unconstitutional conviction or imprisonment, or for other harm caused by actions whose  
18 unlawfulness would render a conviction or sentence invalid, a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 plaintiff  
19 must prove that the conviction or sentence has been reversed on direct appeal, expunged  
20 by executive order, declared invalid by a state tribunal authorized to make such  
21 determination, or called into question by a federal court's issuance of a writ of habeas  
22 corpus. *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 486-487 (1994). A claim for damages bearing  
23 that relationship to a conviction or sentence that has not been so invalidated is not  
24 cognizable under § 1983. *Id.* at 487. As no amount of amendment would cure the  
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27 <sup>2</sup> The court notes that the California death penalty was recently declared  
unconstitutional in *Jones v. Chappell*, --- F.Supp.2d----, 2014 WL3567365 (C.D. Cal., July 16,  
2014). However, that ruling in the District Court for the Central District of California was  
28 brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. This court is not bound by that decision and no injunction was issued in that case as the relief only applied to that petitioner.

1 deficiencies of the complaint, this action is dismissed with prejudice for failure to state a  
2 claim and as frivolous as plaintiff has filed other similar actions.

3 **CONCLUSION**

- 4 1. This action is **DISMISSED** with prejudice as frivolous and for failure to state a  
5 claim.  
6 2. Plaintiff's motion to file additional exhibits (Docket No. 10) is **GRANTED** and the  
7 court has considered the exhibits.  
8 3. The Clerk shall close this case.

9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

10 Dated: October 15, 2014.

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PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON  
United States District Judge

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